



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## THE WAR OVER THE "NO MORE WAR" MOVEMENT

The "No More War" movement, engineered by women of numerous organizations and actively sponsored in late months by the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, started a lively fight in the latter part of July and the early part of August. It will be recalled that the movement had its birth in Europe two years ago, spread to this country largely through the influence of women pacifists in Europe, and began to attract attention here when demonstrations were arranged for the Fourth of July. Now the point has been reached where those taking part in the movement have been put under attack by *The Woman Patriot*, the ruling spirit of which is understood to be Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wife of the New York Senator who is chairman of the Military Affairs Committee; also various daily newspapers have openly or quietly attacked the movement, especially because of what some critics term the "slacker oath."

### THE OATH

This oath, it appears, as follows, and, according to the literature of the Women's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere, is the "membership affirmation":

I affirm it is my intention never to aid in or sanction war, offensive or defensive, international, or civil, in any way, whether by making or handling munitions, subscribing to war loans, using my labor for the purpose of setting others free for war service, helping by money or work any relief organization which supports or condones war.

### THE CAMPAIGN

Following the Fourth of July demonstrations, plans were made for "No More War" demonstrations throughout this country and Europe on July 29. They were to mark the eighth anniversary of the start of the World War, and the object, as described in a statement issued by the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments, was "to assert the simple and overwhelming determination of the people that there shall be no more war." The statement also set forth that taking part in the demonstrations were the National League of Women Voters, National Council of Jewish Women, Y. W. C. A., W. C. T. U., the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association, and the Association of Ex-Military Reconstruction Aides.

### AGGRESSIVE PACIFISM

Shortly before this statement appeared from the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments, there came from the United States Section of the Women's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere the following aggressive appeal for absolute pacifism, the appeal being headed by the oath or affirmation referred to above:

On Saturday and Sunday, July 29th and 30th, as mentioned in our previous letter, "No More War" Demonstrations will be held in France, Germany, England, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Portugal, and other countries.

In New York City all absolutist peace societies are co-operating in this work. The Women's Peace Society is organizing a procession in which all men and women opposed to war are urged to march, and the Women's Peace Union is arranging for open-air mass meetings at Times Square and Columbus Circle, where non-resistance as a means of ending war will be discussed.

A demonstration in New York City, however, is not sufficient. The whole country should join in this effort for peace. Indeed, there is no village in America so small that it cannot have its anti-war demonstrations.

If you are near the city, come in for the procession, but before you come, *wherever you may be, seize this opportunity to spread the non-resistant beliefs that—*

1. Violence begets violence; therefore education should develop a will opposed to violence.
2. All means of violence should be scrapped.
3. Halfway measures are futile.
4. We refuse to fight, and welcome in our organization all signing the affirmation blank attached to the leaflet.

If there are many of you, parade with appropriate slogans. If there are few of you, arrange an open-air meeting, or an automobile parade, or a poster parade, or a peace pageant.

If there is one of you, go to every meeting or picnic or club in your vicinity, get the privilege of the floor, and speak or distribute literature.

*The Press.*—Get articles about this demonstration and non-resistance in the local papers as many times as possible before the 29th, but especially that day.

*Motion Pictures.*—Ask the theaters to display a slide at every performance on Saturday. Give out leaflets to the dispersing audience.

*The Church.*—Ask all clergymen and priests to preach on the non-resistant principles embodied in the Sermon on the Mount, and all rabbis on Isaiah 2, 2 and 4. Be there yourself to give out leaflets to the dispersing congregation.

In other words, try to think of *every activity* in your town as a *possible vehicle for peace* and use it.

*Write immediately. The time is short!*

As soon as we hear from you we will, if you do not know them already, put you in touch with other non-resistants in your vicinity.

*Let no one lay this letter down with the feeling that there is nothing one can do. You undoubtedly know many who are giving their best energies to prepare for another war. Make your realizing sense of what another war would mean spur you on to some definite piece of work on these significant days.*

*No village or side street was too remote to feel the war; let us see to it that there is no spot on earth that does not listen to us now.*

Faithfully yours,

HENRIETTE M. HEINZEN,  
Executive Secretary, Women's Peace Society,  
PAUL JONES,  
Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation,  
CAROLINE LEXOW BABCOCK,  
Executive Committee, Women's Peace Union.

### THE PATRIOT'S BROADSIDE

In the enthusiasm of the occasion some of the women demonstrating in Washington hung "No More War" placards on the statues of war heroes, and that seemed to be the match that started a blaze of opposition. The references to the "slacker oath" began to appear in the columns of some of the big newspapers in connection with the demonstrations, and officials of the War Department were called on, and semi-officially they duly expressed their fear of the consequences of such movements. Then came the broadside from *The Woman Patriot*, which was attributed generally to Mrs. Wadsworth. In the August 1 issue of the *Patriot* was the following:

The official bulletin of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments (No. 13, Vol. I, February 11, 1922, page 3) declares:

*"Soviet Russia has found an advocate in our bulletin."*

This answers the question that this publication has been asking the organized pacifists for months, *as a test of their sincerity*: "Why has not a single pacifist protested against Trotsky's army of 1,500,000 for Soviet Russia?"

Either they *will not* condemn militarism in Soviet Russia, or else "the advocates of Soviet Russia," who are running the "No More War" campaign in other countries, have been forbidden to criticise the Communist army.

Nicolai Lenin, at the Third Congress of Soviets, after the overthrow of the Constituent Assembly, when the other members accused the Bolsheviks of using force, declared:

"We are accused of using force. We admit it. All government is merely organized force in the hands of one class against another; but now, for the first time in history, this organized force is being used by the working class against the capitalist class." (Bolshevik propaganda, United States Document, p. 23.)

The Soviet Republic Constitution declares:

"The principle of arming the toilers, of forming a Socialist red army of workers and peasants, and of *completely disarming* the property-holding classes is hereby decreed." (Bolshevik propaganda, United States Document, p. 60.)

Thus Soviet Russia, both in official declaration and in the fact of its red army of 1,500,000, is committed to the use of force itself and the complete disarmament of all others.

"Friends of Russia" who are *trying to disarm all other nations*, while never uttering a word against the great red army, cannot claim any consideration as sincere pacifists, but must be looked upon as agents and advocates of the Soviet program to *disarm everything but the Communist army*, so that there may be no other force to resist the force of Communism.

How many ministers, school teachers, organizations, etc., who were caught like flies with the sugar-coated slogan, "No More War," and herded into carrying and pasting up "No More War" banners and stickers on July 29, know anything whatever about the motives and manipulators of this foreign-born propaganda?

The National Council for Reduction of Armaments is the present "front" of the organized pacifists in America, just as Frau Schwimmer's Women's Peace Party was the "front" of the German pacifist agitation conducted from September, 1914, up until the day that Congress declared war, with "white wing" pacifists surrounding the Capitol.

The National Council for Reduction of Armaments (which will be referred to hereafter by initials) is the fruition of the herding scheme outlined by the "Women's Peace Party," which changed its name to "Section for the United States of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom" after the "International Congress of Women" at Zurich, May 12-17, 1919.

Evidently the "No More War" propagandists have not been seriously disturbed by the *Patriot's* attacks. Some of their people have expressed regret that placards were hung on the statues of war heroes. About the charges that the leaders take orders from Soviet Russia, they seem little worried.

A brief history of the movement shows that "beginning in three cities on the Continent in 1920, the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War has been made the occasion in Europe of a 'No More War' demonstration, to express 'the will of the people to end war forever.' Last year demonstrations were held in 200 cities in England, France, and Germany. This year ten nations of Europe have already agreed to participate—England, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Portugal, and Switzerland.

"In England committees have been formed in all communities and the demonstration take the form of local processions and mass meetings. The central committee in London includes such names as Brig.-Gen. Birdwood Thomson, Major C. R. Attlee, Bishop Charles Gore, G. Bernard Shaw, Bertrand Russell, Jerome K. Jerome, Maurice Hewlett, Laurence Housman, A. G. Gardiner, Margaret Wintringham, M. P., Margaret Bondfield, Robert Smillie, Charles Trevellian, J. Ramsey MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, M. P., Neil Maclean, and Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell."

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES

ON AUGUST 10 DISPATCHES FROM LONDON stated that formal ratification by Great Britain of the armament treaties growing out of the Washington Conference had been completed. On that day copies were signed by King George and prepared for shipment to Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador in Washington, by the next steamship. It was explained that there had been delay in completing ratifications, owing to the necessity of obtaining the assent of the Dominion governments, which included approval by the Dominion parliaments.

Five days earlier Japan ratified the treaties, and on the day on which Great Britain completed ratification it was stated in Tokyo that as soon as the ratifications of the arms treaties were exchanged by the United States, Great Britain and Japan the latter would put into effect the plans for scrapping tonnage in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Treaty. She would not wait, it was stated, on ratification by Italy and France, the other two parties to the Naval Treaty.

At the State Department it was said that China also has ratified those of the treaties framed in the Washington Conference that affected her. That leaves to be heard from France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal. Italy and Belgium are waiting on France, whose statesmen, it is said, have been so occupied with reparations that they have not been able to act on the treaties definitely. No doubt is had that France will ratify in due course, and complete ratification by all the powers participating in the conference is regarded at the State Department as assured.

THE BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL League for Peace and Freedom gives the following program for the Vares summer school, running from August 18 to September 1, inclusive:

### Friday, August 18:

Opening meeting, 8 p. m.

Address by the Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

Greetings from Emily G. Balch, Secretary of the W. I. L. P. F.

Speech by Rosa Genoni, Secretary of the Italian Section of the W. I. L. P. F.

### Saturday, August 19:

A. M.—Georges Duhamel, France: Individualisme et Internationalisme.

P. M.—Guglielmo Lucidi, Italy (Direttore di Rassegna Internazionale): La Storia non Scritta.

### Monday, August 21:

A. M.—John Haynes Holmes, New York: America's Contribution to the Spirit of Internationalism.

P. M.—Count Harry Kessler, Germany: La Société des Nations telle qu'elle devait être.

### Tuesday, August 22:

A. M.—Professor G. Salvemini, Florence: Mazzini et la Société des Nations.

P. M.—John Haynes Holmes: Second lecture.

Evening.—Maestro Orefice, Milan: L'Internazionale dell'Arte Musicale (lecture with musical illustration).